In *Python Sebæ* the fluctuation of this vein between the single and double condition was more plainly seen. Just in front of the gall-bladder the vessel communicates with the gastric portal vein; from this point to two inches behind the gall-bladder it is single. For a distance of 4½ inches it is formed of two tubes lying side by side; these then reunite and finally again separate to form two tubes. This example shows that the double character of the vein is not only due to the elongation of the body, and as a consequence the equivalent of the posterior double region of the same vein in Lacertilia, where it emerges from the two posteriorly situated fat-bodies.

XXV.—*Description of a new Genus of Spatangoids.*

By F. Jeffrey Bell, M.A.

Among the Prymnodesmid Spatangoids (or those with a subanal fasciole) the genera known as *Brissus*, *Meoma*, and *Metalia* are ordinarily recognized as forming a compact group. I have lately received from a valued correspondent, Mr. F. W. Townsend, some specimens from the coast of Oman which have a striking resemblance to these three, but are at once distinguished from all of them by the position of the apex, which is hardly, if at all, excentric. This subcentral position of the apex suggests that this new form is phylogenetically older than the three genera to which it seems to be allied; and I suggest for it, therefore, the name of *Eobrissus*.

The genus may be diagnosed in the following terms:—A Prymnodesmid Spatangoid with the apex almost central and the anterior ambulacrum flush with the test; the antero-lateral ambulacra directed forwards and not at right angles to the long axis of the test; an open circumanal fasciole, as in *Metalia*.

The possession of a circumanal fasciole has generally been regarded as a recent acquisition, so that it is of importance to note its coexistence with the archaic position of the apex.

Specific characters and name.—As there is but a single form known, the specific characters must be guessed at. In general appearance like a small *Brissus unicolor*, with light-coloured Brissine spines, none of much greater length than the rest; those on the abactinal side longer and sharper than those on the actinal. Larger tubercles scattered among the smaller on the actinal surface, more regularly larger below; the lateral ambulacra moderately wide and slightly sunken. Four pairs of pores on each side within the subanal fasciole.

Hab. Indian Sea, off Oman.

The species may well be called, after its finder, *Eobrissus Townsendi*.

The following measurements may be of some service :—

Test.			Length of Ambulacra.		
Length.	Greatest breadth.	Height at apex.	Anterior.	Ant. lat.	Post. lat.
64	49	32	..	..	..
54	44	28	22·5	21·5	21·5
38	30	21	15	14	14

XXVI.—*Description of a new* Barbus *from Cameroon.*

By G. A. Boulenger, F.R.S.

The number of recently discovered African Barbels of the group of *Barbus Bynni* is really surprising. Until a year ago the group was unrepresented in West Africa; then I described a species, *B. Batesii* *, allied to the East-African *B. tanensis*, Gthr., discovered in Cameroon by Mr. G. L. Bates, whilst the description of a second closely allied species, likewise from Cameroon, *B. Linnelli*, Lönnberg, appeared in the last number of these 'Annals' †. Thanks to the exertions of Mr. Bates, I am now able to add a third Cameroon species to the list.

Barbus micronema.

Depth of body 3 times in total length, length of head 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ times. Snout rounded-subtruncate, $2\frac{2}{3}$ to 3 times in length of head, projecting beyond the mouth, with small pearl-like granules on the sides; diameter of eye $4\frac{2}{3}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ times in length of head, interorbital width twice to twice and one third; mouth inferior, forming a broken arch, a feebly curved transverse line in front, its width 3 times in length of head; lips feebly developed, lower restricted to the sides; edge of lower jaw forming a blunt keel; barbels one or two on each side, the anterior, if present, quite minute, the posterior $\frac{1}{2}$ diameter of eye. Dorsal III 10, last simple ray strong, bony, not serrated, its rigid part $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ length of head, free edge of the fin strongly emarginate; its distance from the occiput a little less than its distance from the caudal fin.

* Proc. Zool. Soc. 1903, i. p. 25, pl. iii. fig. 2.

† P. 138.